

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1885.

The Eleventh Amendment.

A correspondent sends us the following interrogatory:

Editor of the Dispatch: In what year was the eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted?

There was a good deal added to the above, but as it was written upon the back of a page full of matter intended for the paper we omit it. The main question is stated above.

The Constitution, as originally framed, allowed States to be sued in the Federal courts. Its language was as follows:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases of law or equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States."

Now read the eleventh amendment and notice how carefully it is worded so as to repeal the provisions quoted above. The eleventh amendment reads:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

It is a clear case, therefore, that this amendment renders null and void so far as a State's contracts are concerned that provision of the Constitution which as that instrument originally stood forbade a State to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. As we said yesterday, that provision is as dead as the one requiring fugitive slaves to be delivered up to their masters. The Constitution as originally framed allowed only three fifths of the negroes to be counted as a part of the basis of representation in Congress. The fourteenth amendment requires all of them to be counted. So with the original Constitution and the eleventh amendment—the amendment renders absolutely null and void any provision of the original instrument which cannot stand along with the amendment. How absurd, then, is the pretence that the provision as to contracts applies to the States.

The eleventh amendment was added because the State of Georgia had been sued in a Federal court. It was added to prevent any future suits of the same kind. We quote:

"Third Congress of the United States, at the first session begun and held in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be ratified as a part of the said Constitution."

And then followed the eleventh amendment, which was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of Congress dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of States.

Builded Better Than They Knew.

Avent the African policy of the various Continental Powers a contemporary remarks: "Let them fight it out; it is none of our funeral." True, it is not only none of our funeral, but, on the contrary, may prove a great benefit to this country. We have only to "hands off" and await developments. Owing to the interest manifested in the Russo-English complication the Congo and other African questions have been compelled to take a back seat, but it is simply a question of time when that country will be divided up and the United States will in a sense share in the spoils. Already Portugal claims extensive possessions in Africa by right of discovery. France is extending her acquisitions from St. Louis along the Senegal and Gambia rivers, towards the head quarter of the Niger and into the Western Sudan. Italy has occupied valuable territory, and is preparing to annex more. The German flag floats at several points, and a vigorous colonial policy has been marked out by that Government; while England is driving wedges into the dark continent here, there, and everywhere. All this means the eventual opening up of the entire continent and a consequent demand for the products of civilized nations. The United States has no possessions in Africa, but it has the sympathies of Liberia, which is a republic founded by the American Colonization Society and grew up under the protection of this Government. There is no point on the coast of Africa that offers better facilities for the introduction of trade into the interior than does Liberia, and there is no reason why American trade should not follow rapidly in the wake of European civilization. As the *Richmond Dispatch* remarks: "Liberia is the only virgin market of

any extent remaining. She is likely to prove a valuable customer for our tobacco, provisions, and the endless variety of manufacturing industry, having capacity enough to double the click of every shuttle and the ring of every anvil in America."

In payment for these exports she can offer an endless variety of raw materials, all of which are in constant demand in this country. It would seem likely, therefore, to turn out the American Colonization Society builded better than it knew.

Whose Legislation?

It is true, we think, as stated by Mr. PORTER, member of the House of Delegates from Portsmouth, that the act of Assembly passed last year requiring licenses to be paid for in money has not been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Indeed, it has not, we believe, been passed upon at all by that tribunal.

Looking over the opinion of the Supreme Court, we find that under the first head it is twice said that the coupons must be received for "for taxes."

The General Assembly of 1884 passed the bill alluded to by Mr. PORTER because it was held by good lawyers that a license was a privilege and that the Legislature could make its own terms in granting such privileges. Therefore it does not appear that the court has decided that a license-privilege is a tax. But we fear it will do so.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th heads contain nothing on this point. The 7th shows that the act pronounced unconstitutional is the act of January 22, 1882, "to provide for the more efficient collection of the revenue, to support government, maintain the public schools, and to pay interest on the public debt, requiring tax-collectors to receive in discharge of the taxes license taxes and other dues, gold, silver, United States Treasury notes, national bank currency, and nothing else, and thereby forbidding the receipt of coupons issued under the act of March 30, 1871, in payment therefor."

Again: No. 11 denounces the same act as follows:

"The suit authorized by the act of the General Assembly of Virginia of January 22, 1882, against the collector of taxes, refusing to accept a tender of coupons, to recover back the amount paid under protest is no remedy at all for the breach of the contract which required him to receive the coupons in payment."

No. 13 reads as follows:

"The act of the General Assembly of Virginia of January 22, 1882, and the amendatory act of March 13, 1884, are unconstitutional and void, because they impair the obligation of the contract of the State with the coupon-holder under the act of March 30, 1871; and that being the main object of the two acts, the vice which invalidates them pervades them throughout and in all their provisions. It is not practicable to separate those parts which repeal and abolish the actions of trespass and trespass on the case and other particular forms of action, as remedies for the tax-payer who has tendered his coupons in payment of taxes, from the main object of the acts which that prohibition was intended to effectuate; and it follows that the whole of these and similar statutes must be declared to be unconstitutional, null, and void."

It may be supposed that the act of March 13, 1884, is the one alluded to by Mr. PORTER. But not so. The act of March 13, 1884, is simply an act providing—first, that the act of 1882 should be amended, so as to require the coupons tendered to be sealed up in an envelope and produced to prove the tender, and secondly, certain other provisions as to the coupon-holder's remedy.

We hear, as we have elsewhere stated, that the constitutionality of the law requiring all licenses to be paid for in money will be decided by the Supreme Court to-morrow.

Our friend PORTER, of the Portsmouth *Enterprise*, who is also a member of the Legislature, almost always has a suggestion of his own to make when the State's interests are imperilled, as witness the following:

THE LICENSE LAW.—The law passed by the Legislature last year in regard to licenses has not been set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is still in force; hence no licenses will be issued except upon the payment thereof of gold, silver, or currency. The Legislature last year took great ground in the granting of a license was a privilege which the State could grant or refuse, and, as she had this power, she could prescribe the conditions upon which it would be granted, and one of the conditions was that the person applying for a license must deposit with the collector in advance the price which the State charges him for it, upon showing his receipt for the money to the commissioner of the revenue, the commissioner issues him the license which he desires. Thus the payment of the money is a condition precedent to the granting of the license. The license is not issued first and then taxed, but as the money is required to be paid before the license is issued, the State has not claim against the party applying for the license, and there is nothing due for which he can tender coupons.

A case arose under that law in Richmond last year. A merchant tendered coupons for a license, and the license was refused him, whereupon he went on with his business without a license and was arrested and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. He applied to Judge Hughes for a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the Judge held that he was in jail for violating a State law, and refused the writ. The Judge also held that, if the party desired to test the constitutionality of the law, his proper course would have been to have taken steps to have compelled the commissioner of the revenue to have issued him a license.

We believe a case has been made up to test this law, but it has not yet reached a decision. This law came up incidentally among others in the Parsons case which was decided against the State by Judges Bond and Hughes. But their decision in that case was reversed by the Supreme Court at the time it decided for the bondholders in the other cases which were pending before it.

[These cases will come up to-morrow, we hear.]

We are afraid that our highly-esteemed brother of the *Richmond Dispatch* does not read the *Messenger*. This grave assumption is made by his failure to answer our little question of

two weeks ago.—*Montgomery Messenger*.

Of course as we receive about a hundred papers every day, there are some of them which we never open. Again: Our exchanges sometimes fail to come to hand. But our rule is to glance over all the Virginia papers. And yet we must acknowledge that if we saw the *Messenger's* question, it has escaped our memory.

The Situation Abroad.

Not only do the relations between England and Russia continue strained to the utmost tension with the prospect of a declaration of war any day, but the cable informs us that owing to the *Bosphore* *Egyptian* difficulty the relations between England and France have become strained also. Though advice is somewhat conflicting as to the exact attitude of England and France toward each other, it is stated that there is fear of an understanding between Russia and France. We said a few days ago that it was hard to conceive how any continental Power could be so blind to its interest as to form an alliance with Russia in case of war between Russia and England. We are still of that opinion, and find that it is shared by some of the leading papers both in this country and abroad. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that France is only bluffing or playing for some advantage or some concession that might be gotten out of England's present embarrassment. Until hostilities actually commence such a game on the part of any one of the continental Powers need not occasion surprise. It would only be a case of history repeating itself. It would only be in keeping with the genius of European diplomacy. If, however, France should become the ally of Russia, the probabilities are that there would be a general European war. The result would be to transform what, under certain circumstances, might be passive sympathizers with England into her active supporters. There is a contingency under which, if France were to remain neutral, Germany's neutrality, and that of Austria, might be secured also. Not only this, but as long as that contingency held—as long as English arms were successful—the German influence might keep Italy quiet. But should it prove true that there is an alliance between Russia and France, there does not appear to be any contingency in which the other continental Powers could fail to take sides with England. BISMARCK would necessarily regard that alliance as a menace to Germany and be forced to take an active part. The policy and position of Germany would be the policy and the position of Austria, and Italy would be quick to follow the bent of the inclination for an alliance with England she has all along manifested. As to Turkey, it appears that in any event she must be drawn into the conflict. Admitting, therefore, for the sake of argument, that the report of an understanding between Russia and France is true, there is a prospect for one of the biggest wars of modern times. Yet to such a war there could be only one ending—the crippling of Russia so that she would not recover from it for a century and the reduction of France to the position of the most insignificant Power in Europe.

A Point.

One of our exchanges says that if a man's utterances against a government whilst he is in private life disqualify him for serving as a Foreign Minister, then all editors are among the proscribed, since it is his business to express their opinion on all such subjects.

WHITEALE REID, MURAT HALSTEAD, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, DEACON SMITH, JOE MCKILL, HENRY WATSON, JOHN PUTLITZ, SAM. COLYAR, and all other editors, may as well not make up their minds that they can never represent their country abroad. Mr. REID is saying every day what he thinks of Russia and her barbarians. Mr. BENNETT is rather disposed to side with Russia whenever he can; Mr. PUTLITZ denounces the very thought of a bloody war between England and Russia, and says that it would be a crime against the human race.

And as the newspapers are hurling bitter adjectives at England and Russia, so all persons are doing, especially congressmen and other public men. Consequently there is not a man in the United States who can be appointed Minister to any country in the world, unless it be some man who cannot read and write, and therefore "has not formed nor expressed an opinion as to the guilt" of Mr. GLADSTONE, or the Czar, or the Shah, or the King, or whoever or whatever else may be the ruler or his title. The juror who is sworn because he never reads the newspapers is the proper man to be a Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. WHITEALE REID edits the New York *Tribune*, and daily indulges in the most unjustifiable attacks upon Mr. KEILEY. Does Mr. REID really believe that he himself is disqualified by his utterances as a private individual as a public servant?

The Condition of Virginia.

The following letter, addressed to a Virginia senator, is from the pen of Colonel F. G. RUFFIN, who is not only Second Auditor, but president of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. We can add nothing to its powerful presentation of the condition in which this old Commonwealth would be should the Supreme Court of the United States require unverified coupons to be received for taxes:

RICHMOND, April 23, 1885.

Hon. Henry Tilton, Leesburg, Va.:

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 21st instant to hand and carefully noted.

Our entire annually-accruing interest, including tax-receivable coupons and interest due on \$1,700,000 of new 3 per cent. bonds, bought by the Sinking-Fund Commissioners under act passed 15th March, 1884, and also interest on bonds held by the literary fund, is \$1,474,723.50.

The receipts of the last fiscal year were \$2,050,358.45. Of this sum \$172,997 was paid in coupons, showing a cash demand of \$2,223,355.45. This is assumed to be necessary to meet the

average cash demands upon the treasury.

The face amount of the tax-receivable coupons now due is \$2,495,000; the additional amount accruing July 1, 1885, is, say, \$500,000—total, \$2,995,000. You at once see that if this amount is forced upon the treasury it will absorb the entire revenue and leave \$245,000 tax-receivable coupons still unpaid. Add to that sum the accruing tax-receivable coupons for January and July, 1886, say, \$1,000,000, and that will leave to conduct the Government for that year only \$1,505,000—a shortage of \$1,492,341, with about \$3,645,000 arrears of interest other than tax-receivable coupons, to be increased during the two years by \$49,447—total, \$4,594,447.

This stops the wheels of government in its most ordinary operations. It suspends the schools, white and black, from the lowest grade up to colleges. It turns the lunatics loose on the streets. It opens the gates of the penitentiary. It gives murder and rapine full license, for there is not money to pay officers to arrest criminals nor to feed them in jails.

But the people know that they can prevent this mischief by refusing to touch tax-receivable coupons. They would, or to continue the men who would do it either on their own account or as representatives of companies or corporations.

The other figures you suggest I am engaged upon, and will have ready prepared by the time you come to Richmond.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK G. RUFFIN,
Second Auditor.

The attorneys of the State of Virginia seem determined to ask the Supreme Court for a rehearing in the coupon cases recently disposed of, on the ground that the last opinion is in direct conflict with that of Antonio Es. Greenhow, decided two years ago. It will be fully as difficult to convince outsiders, lawyers as well as laymen, that there is no inconsistency as it will be to persuade a majority of the court that the matter should be reconsidered, especially as the only inconsistent Justice is the one who delivered the latest opinion.—*Washington Post*.

That is the view we take of the matter. Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS can hardly be expected to change back to his original decision on notice so short. He must have a year or two in which to "hout face."

The Charleston *News and Courier* says as to the new foreign Ministers that between the taciturnity of the appointees and the loquacity of the newspapers it is extremely hard to get at the truth.

BRIEF COMMENT.

France would better sit down.

Pension-Commissioner BLACK says he has had enough of candid women.

No matter if the Czar is considered the head of a church, he seems to have Heretical ideas.

An exchange announces that the plumbers want three dollars a day. That's moderate, even for warm weather.

If they do have a general war across the water the map of Continental Europe will be so changed that its grandmother won't know it.

"That Illinois Legislature is making the country tired." Well, the Illinois Legislature hasn't much the best of it. Isn't it tired itself?

A cable telegram says: "Under the pressure of European war news rentes have declined sharply." Richmond real estate agents deny this.

Some of our contemporaries outside of Virginia would do well to examine the record of their own States before talking about Virginia dishonesty.

It was very kind in the London Times to inform the public that Mr. TENNYSON's latest is "a poem." If the Thunderer had not announced the fact no one would ever have discovered what it was.

"STANDING CROW" called upon the President on Monday last. We would advise STANDING CROW to avoid on his way home the neighborhood of the office of St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

"There's one bright feature in the European outlook. The pauper emigration to this country will sustain a check." If it is a check that will sustain pauper immigration we won't have so much cause to complain.

"M. DE GIERS says he thinks that there will not be war between England and Russia this year." Translated into Russian, this means M. DE GIERS is certain that there will be war between England and Russia this year.

The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* complains that President CLEVELAND sent a one-line telegram the other day which contained two T's. Silly complaint. Mr. CLEVELAND has generally used both eyes in mapping out any line, and that accounts in a measure for his election.

Newspapers of To-day.

People generally, and even those who may be termed steady readers and close observers, have but a faint conception of the magnitude and influence the press of this country has attained. From a careful examination of the advance pages of the 1885 edition of the American Newspaper Directory, issued May 1st, by George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, it appears that there are 14,147 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada; of these the United States has 12,973, an average of one paper for every 3,867 persons. In 1884 the total number of newspapers was less by 823 than at present, and while the gain this year is not so marked as in some previous years, it is still considerable. Kansas shows the greatest increase, the number being seventy-eight, while Illinois follows with a gain of seventy-seven. It is curious to notice that New York, the scene of so much political activity during the last campaign, should have only about one third as many new papers as the State of Pennsylvania. As an index to the comparative growth and prosperity of different sections of the country, especially the Territories, the number of new papers forms an interesting study, and well occupy the attention of the curious.

PRETTY EVENLY MATCHED.

WAR VESSELS AT NORFOLK.

Their Build and Armament—Their Officers—How the Men on Both are Quarantined—The British Challenge.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, April 25, 1885.

The British and Russian war ships continue to attract great attention here, and are visited by numerous people during the day. The Russian vessel is anchored just off Atlantic City, and "H. M. S." is some distance below, off Fort Norfolk. To a novice it would appear that the Garnet was hedging her rival; but the relative positions of the ships hardly have any significance, as under the national laws, even if war had been declared, the Russian vessel, if she should attempt to run away, would have twenty-four hours' start of the Garnet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS.

The Garnet was built at Chatham in 1872, but has never been in an engagement. She belongs to a class of ships named after precious stones, and she is called the gem of the ocean. She is 260 feet long, 44 feet breadth of beam, and draws 19 feet of water. She is built of iron and wood above the water's edge, but her hull below the water is of wood. She is full-rigged, and carries on her main deck twelve 64-pounders, muzzle-loaders, five broad-side guns on each side and stern, and two "chance," which may also be used as broadsides. In addition to these guns she has four Nordenflet guns, four barrels each, and two Gardner's. These guns carry rifle-cartridges and are worked with cranks something like the Gatling guns. They can make some 2,000 discharges in five minutes, and are used principally against torpedo-boats. The ship is also provided with 200 breech-loading rifles and 200 cutlasses. She has 253 men. The vessel is built in five water-tight compartments, with iron doors between, and in case of accident she can be kept afloat until all the chambers are penetrated. All the officers and men live below except the captain, who has a fine salon on the main deck. The officers' apartments are quite comfortable, and each has his private room, and a large salon for all. The "mid-dies" come next to the officers, and have chests in which to store their effects, but they sleep in hammocks. Then comes a large salon, in which the men are packed close together, each having a small box for his effects, and a couple of decks on which to swing his hammock. They have a fiddle on board, and often sing and dance when not on duty. On Saturday they wash and shave and get ready for Sunday, and confusion reigns equal to the poet's "wash-day."

The ship has a schoolmaster, a surgeon, a chaplain, &c., and a small paragon—a used aid in worship. Rev. J. Venables Wilson is chaplain, and a very agreeable companion he is. He has called on the Episcopal ministers here, but grieves that they are all married, as he loves to sit with his fellow-parsons if they be bachelors, and put his feet on the table and smoke and enjoy himself in a real comfortable manner. He will preach in Portsmouth to-morrow at Trinity church.

Captain Hand, commander, is about forty-eight years of age, and has been in the navy since he was fourteen years old, serving in every school of the curriculum. One of his brothers is in the army and another in the church. He has a wife and several children, and is a pleasure to hear him talk of his family. He has photographs of his wife and all about the room, as well as of his children, and he takes particular pride in exhibiting specimens of his handiwork, with which his room is adorned. The Captain has a number of medals, among which is an old Trafalgar medal—an heirloom in his family. He is a gentleman of elegant manners, and altogether one of the most hospitable commanders ever seen in this port.

THE STRELOK.

The Russian corvette was built at St. Petersburg in 1880. She is 214 feet long, 32 feet breadth of beam, and 14 feet depth of hold; tonnage, 1,355. She is constructed somewhat after the same pattern as the Garnet. She has 160 tons of coal and carries twelve broad-side guns of fine make. Her officers' apartments are quite comfortable, and she is altogether a very fine craft, looking as neat as a new pin. Her sailors and men dress in white, and make a good appearance. They eat beef and vegetables, and are allowed whiskey twice a day. The officers have a piano on board, which is heard at all times of the day. The Strelok has been in the Mediterranean until ordered to Havana. She took on coal and supplies at that port, remaining there five days, and then set sail for Norfolk.

The officers speak French and German in addition to their own language, but with the exception of the captain and one or two of the other officers none of them speak English. As a gallant stated, Captain Skrydloff is an all-around commander and diplomat. He is in the late Russo-Turkish war by taking a torpedo-boat in the daytime and blowing up two Turkish men-of-war in the Danube.

A Russian officer was asked yesterday what he thought of the probability of war, but a shrug of his shoulders was about the only answer he vouchsafed.

NOT TO RECEIVE COUPONS.

Mr. S. E. Shipp, deputy collector of State taxes, has received a copy of Auditor Meigs's letter instructing him not to receive coupons in payment of taxes. Since the laws relating to the receiving of coupons for taxes were published here several days ago most of the tax-payers seem to think that it is rather risky to deal in coupons, and several of the saloon-keepers who at first proposed to offer coupons in payment of licenses have since paid the money for the same.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Special Term of Circuit Court—The Charlottesville Races—Amateur Theatricals.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

APRIL 25, 1885.

The special term of Albemarle Circuit Court, over which Judge Beverly L. Wellford, of Richmond, is presiding, was today engaged in the trial of Presley Crawford, charged with having taken part in the murder of Mary Foster near Nortonville, in this county. Horace Terrell was convicted on Tuesday last of murder in the first degree, he having been an accomplice of Crawford or of some one else. Terrell confessed that he knew of the killing, but said he had no hand in it. He charges Crawford with it. Crawford was found guilty and given sixteen years in the penitentiary.

The Governor has ordered Colonel Wertebaker, of the Third Virginia Volunteers, to disband the Monticello Guard if within sixty days the company membership does not reach the minimum of enlisted men required by law.

The Albemarle races, under the direction of Captain J. B. Frizell, president of the Jockey Club, will be held on the old course in "Jockey's Field" on the 28th and 29th instant. Much interest is felt in them, and it is believed that a better show of good racing qualities will be exhibited than ever before here. Horses are expected from the stables of Thomas W. Dowell, William Branch, Bradshaw, Bradley, and from a stable in Wytheville.

Our people have been treated to several amateur performances. The last took place at the Town Hall last night. The actors and actresses performed their parts more than creditably. The mail characters were taken by University students—viz., John Tyler, Jr., J. L. Cochran, Jr., D. C. Ripley, and G. S. Rives. Miss Nina Massie, Miss Gene Massie, Miss Bowcock, and Mrs. James Blakey appeared in the female roles.

LEXINGTON PRESBYTERY.

First Day's Proceedings—Changes—Call to Resolutions.

(Reported for the Dispatch.)

LEXINGTON, Va., April 23, 1885.

The Presbytery of Lexington met at Union church, Augusta county, Va., yesterday, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. A. J. Laird.

The Rev. F. J. Brooke, of Clarksburg, W. Va., was elected moderator, and Rev. L. B. Johnson and Elder J. S. McNulty, of McDowell church, temporary moderators.

The Rev. E. T. Hoge, of Montgomery Presbytery, was invited to sit with us as a corresponding member.

A large part of the afternoon session was taken up with reading the records of the last stated meeting and seven adjourned and called meetings held since.

The name of Linville church was changed to Woodland.

The Rev. C. J. Ralston, just finishing his course in the seminary, was dismissed to Paducah Presbytery, Kentucky, to engage in evangelistic work.

The Rev. A. H. Hamilton was elected treasurer of the Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. James Murray was appointed to address a letter of sympathy to the Presbytery to the Rev. Dr. J. L. Kirkpatrick, of Washington and University, who is now in feeble health.

SECOND DAY.

Calls were presented from Millboro' and Windy-Cove churches for the pastoral services of Licentiate Robert F. Campbell, which were accepted by him.

Oxford church calls the Rev. William M. McKelvey, in connection with High Bridge church of Montgomery Presbytery.

Rev. Dr. M. H. Houston, assistant secretary of foreign missions, addressed the Presbytery to-day on the claims of the cause he represents, with special reference to calls upon our Church to establish new mission stations in Japan and on the water-sheds of the Amazon river, in South America. After his address the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That in the judgment of the Presbytery the work of our Church in foreign missions should not be curtailed except as a dire necessity. On the contrary, that such a blessed work would grow on our hands, and should be expected to grow, as God's answer to our prayers and as the direct result of His blessing on our work; and we heartily pledge to the Assembly's committee our cooperation in their efforts to meet the demands of this work.

2. In view of its importance and its pressing needs at the present time, the Presbytery will earnestly endeavor to raise \$5,000 for this cause this year.

Rev. Mr. Gaver, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was invited to sit with us as a visiting brother with an axe and a crow and hawk, which he came across engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight on the ground.

A day or so ago a negro on Dr. Wilson's farm, Pittsylvania county, killed and ate a crow and hawk, which he came across engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight on the ground.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS AND TOBACCO EXPORTS.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

APRIL 25, 1885.

The internal-revenue collections in this district for the week ending to-day amounted to \$29,334.41, and the exports of manufactured tobacco from this city to 86,411 pounds.

The receipts of cotton at this port during the week were only 69 bales—making the total receipts since September 1st 14,425 bales as against 16,300